JAMES GORDON BESNETT.

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NO NOTICE takes of anonymous correspondence. We do not return relected communications.
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JOB PRINTING accounted with nectances, cheapness and de-mostch. 

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY TREATRE, Bowery.-GREEN BUSHES-PLEASANT NEIGHBOR-LA TOUR DE NESIE. WETROPOLITAN THEATER (Late Burton's). -CRAR-

WALLACK'S THRATES, Broadway.-Don Casan DE

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway .- Mid BARRUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After-toon and Evening-Our Inter Copein. WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 551 and 563 Broadway

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, MECHANICS HALL, 427 Broad-CLINTON HALL, Aster Place, -Dr. Lond's Lecture on

New York, Sunday, May 1, 1850.

The News.

By the overland mail we have accounts from San Francisco to the 8th ult., three days later than the advices received via the Isthmus. A large number of vessels had arrived, including the Andrew Jack son, Comet, Gosport, Anna Kimball, Nonparell Moonlight and Crest of the Wave, from New York the Buena Vista, from Baltimore, and the Midnight from Boston-adding to the already heavy accumulations of merchandise, and causing a still further decline in prices. One of the arrivals reports pass ing a ship, supposed to be the Manitou, from New York for California, on fire, in the Atlantic, in lati-Lude 14, longitude 35-no date given. As several vessels were near it is believed her crew was saved. The United States schooner Fenimere Coo per has discovered and taken possession of several rich guano islands recently discovered to the northward of the Sandwich Islands.

The steamship Northern Light, which left Asnin wall on the 21st ult., reached this port yesterday morning, bringing six hundred and seventy-five passengers from California, and later news from New Granada and the ports of the South Pacific. A serious riot occurred at Panama between the

white and black natives on Palm Sunday, on the beach, at the moment when a religious procession was about to enter the church of San Felipe. Three persons were seriously wounded, and the alarm having spread, the procession broke up in the greatest disorder. The troops were called out, and having quieted the city they proceeded to the Plaza Santana in order to disperse a tumultuous assembly of armed blacks. When within hailing distance the latter fired on the soldiers, killing Colonel Navarro, the commander, and one of his men. The soldiers then retired to the city, and a brisk fire was kept up during the night between the combatants. There was no other person injured, however. The American Consul signalled to the United States ships in the harbor, and twenty armed boats from Merrimac, Saranac and St. Marys put off to lay near shore. A partial landing was made through mistake. Great excitement prevailed in Panama on the 17th. 18th and 19th ult., and many arrests were made. The United States ship Vandalia had arrived from Realejo. Four thousand American passengers crossed over the Panama Railroad during a fortnight.

Our advices from the South Pacific are dated at Valparaiso the 1st, Coquimbo the 2d, Caldera the 3d, and Callac the 12th ult. A strong military force was ordered to Coquimbo to attack the victorious insurgents. The political prisoners lately exiled to Magellan revolted, and the captain was forced to take them to Callao. The British steamer Prince of Wales, bound from Acund, Chile, to Pu- the New England lines, and through them with erto Muratt, was lost near the former place. Capt. Israel Nye had sold his steaming to the Chilean government for \$75,000, having previously realized largely from it by government charters. An intended Echenique revolution in Peru had been suppressed at Iquipue. Flour remained unchanged i price in Valparaiso.

Our Havana correspondents, writing on the 25th nlt., state that there was not the slightest chance of any revelutionary movement taking place on the island. The creoles could not meet in any number or communicate with American filibusters without the knowledge of the police. It is said that the filibuster leaders who visit the harbor of Havana on board the United States mail steamships will find no protection from our flag if proved to be engaged in circulating incendiary printed matter, of which they are suspected at present. A Spanish war steamer had been sent to Honduras, and foreibly brought away the brig Franco, detained at Omoa for a breach of the custom house rules. Some fires had occurred in the cane fields near Sagua la

ness was not yet resumed. We learn from Bermuda that the Hon. Robert Kennedy, for fifty years Colonial Secretary there, had retired from office on a pension of \$4,160 per annum. Mr. Gerald Keon was his successor. Commander Frankland was appointed Comptroller of the convict establishment. A convict named Lockwood had killed another named Corcoran, at Treland Island.

Grande. The health of Havana was good, but busi-

The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which has been in session in this city for several days past, concluded its deliberations and finally adjourned yesterday. A report of the proceedings may be found in another column. The next convention will be held in Boston in June of next year.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 366 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 39 as compared with the mortalty of the week previous, and 40 less than occurred n the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 205 were of ten years of age and under, and 51 inmates of the various public insti-Intions. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:-

 
 Men.
 Women.
 Boys.
 Girls.
 Total.

 Week ending April 23
 ...10
 83
 129
 83
 405

 Week eading April 80
 ...75
 73
 115
 103
 366
 Among the principal causes of death were the

Diseases.	April 23.		
Bronobitis			Apr
Convaisions (infantile)	63	A 7	
Convaintons (infantile)	24		
Inflammation of the bowels			
Inflammation of the lungs	99		
Inflammation of the brain	8		
Meresmus (infantile)	20		
Boarlet fever	19		
There were also 4 deaths	of disease	-0	

neys, 5 of apoplexy, 7 of congestion of the brain, 11 of croup, 6 of debility (infantile), 4 of diarrhoea, 14 of disease of the heart, 11 of hooping cough, 4 of measles, 5 of palsy, 5 of teething, 6 premature The annexed table shows what portions of the nan system have been most affected :-

Brain and nerves

Jenerative organs

Jeneration delegation

Jeneration delegation

Jeneration delegation

Jeneration delegation

Jeneration

Jeneratio old age... kin, &c., and eruptive fevers. Billborn and premature births Stomach, bowels and other dig

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks in 1857 and 1858, was as fol-

The nativity table gives 255 natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 7 of England, l each of France, Italy, Prussia, Wales and British North America, and 5 unknown.

North America, and 5 unknown.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to some few hundred bales, without quotable change in prices Holders were not pressing sales, being disposed to await the receipt of more decisive news regarding the prospects of peace or war in Europe before doing much. The next steamer may possibly bring something more definite one way or the other. A telegraphic despatch to a house in this city, received yesterday from New Orleans, stated against 24,000 for the same period last year. There was also a failing off at Mobile. The transactions in flour were checked so far as the better class of brands was concerned, by the firmness of holders, while inferior grades rere unchanged and rather heavy. Wheat was firmer and more active; mixed Southern sold at \$1 47, fair white at \$1 68, Milwaukie club at \$1 17, and red Western at \$1 46 a \$1 50. Corn was firmer and more active, closing at full prices. Pork railled a little, and closed with more es at \$16 a \$16 50, prime mess at \$15 75 a \$16 50, clear mers at \$16 a \$16 50, prime mess at \$15 75 a \$16 50, clear at \$19 50, and prime at \$12 50 a \$12 75. Sugars were quiet; the sales were confined to about 400 hhds. at unchanged prices. The stock embraces \$4.451 hhds. and \$18.65 boxes, 245 bhds. melado and 20,250 bags. Coffse was drm, but sales were limited. 100 bags Jamaica were sold at 113c. The stock of Rie was only 7,800 bags, and the total of all kinds embraced 24,087 bags and 43,922 mats. Freight obgagements were limited, and rates without change of moment.

Railroad System of the United States-Ver York as its Centre.

A few days since we drew attention to the facilities offered for the transportation of passengers and freight to remote points of the Union by the establishment of offices in New York representing conjointly the interests of the principal railroads and of those connecting with them. We pointed out the advantages likely to result to the trade of the metropolis from this arrangement : but there is another consideration which it suggests, which merits some special reflections.

It is evident, from the tendency which is being exhibited by all our principal railroad and steamboat lines to converge to New York as a common centre, that this city is destined to be not only the great distributing focus of the Union, but of the continent generally. What it may eventually become as an aggregate of population, extended as it will be by this enormous traffic, it is impossible to predict. It is certain that in the history of the world there has been no parallel to the favorable circumstances of derelopement in which it is placed.

In proof of this assertion let us just take a railroad map, and examine how far our natural position has been improved by the extension of our network of internal lines of communication Our progress in this respect, and its bearing upon our local interests, are so little noted, tha unless this is done many will not be in a condition to appreciate their future results. Taking first a general view of the bearings of our rail road system, it will be seen that the Northern and Eastern roads, as a moans of conveyance for manufactured goods, are supply roads to New York. The lines running West and Southwest from here are distributing roads, supplying traders along their routes with imported goods and at the same time bringing back agricultural produce. All the Atlantic termini of the Southern railroads are connected by steamship lines with New York, conveying manufactured goods in small nackages, but doing the bulk of their heavy trade by coasting vessels.

Entering more into detail, we find that the Northern routes consist of three lines, joint rail and water and one through railroad (the New Haven), connecting with Boston and all Quebec and Montreal. Next there is the Hudson River Railroad, running to Albany and Troy, and from thence continued on by another line to Ogdensburg and Montreal. The Western routes resolve themselves into four great iron arteries-the New York Central, connected with the metropolis by the Hudson River Railroad; the Eric Railroad; the Pennsylvania Central connected with New York by the East Pennsyl vania line; and the Baltimore and Ohio Central. connected with it both by rail and water communication. These four routes ramify into innumerable branches all through the Western and Northwestern States, extending to 250 miles beyond the Mississippi, where they are continually pushing forward their iron antenna towards the etting sun. Competing with these lines we have the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. which connects with our New York State railroads at several points, running thence to Detroit, and connecting with the Western system of

The Southern routes are-first, the Virginia coads, pushing from the water line of the Poto. mac, in the James river, to the Southwest, and connected with New York by a line of seagoing steamers. The line of communication between Memphis and City Point, in James's river, will soon be completed. From Memphis the railway communication is already perfect through l'ennessee, Northern Alabama, and across Georgia and South Carolina to Savannah and Charleston, from which point lines of steamers connect with New York. The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, with its continuations, when completed to connect with the Tennessee system of railways, will bring New York within three days mail communication of New Orleans. Besides the facilities that will be afforded by these routes, it may be assumed as certain that no railway can be built to any point on the Atlantic coast without its being immediately placed in connection with New York by lines of steamers.

We do not think it necessary to enumerate the various railway and canal projects which are n contemplation in Central and South America. These, whenever they are executed, must all obey the same law of convergence which necessitates a direct connection by steamers with New

York. It will be seen from this brief survey of our railway system, that our metropolis already forms the heart of its operations, and that every addition that is made to it in future must take this direction. Of the immense wealth and influence which this command of all the lines of internal communication will give us in course of time, but little idea can as yet be formed. None of the great commercial Lirths, 23 stillborn, and 13 from violent causes. contres of the Old World have ever held a posi- in the dining hall opposite the arms of the Ar-

tion analogous to it. They have all been dependent on a o'roumseribed range of climate and products, whilst we count within the limits of our territaries every variety of both. The facilit is of ran portation which modern science has pheed within their reach might have enabled the cmm re al cities at the other side to overcome this disadvantage by a system of liberal commercial exchanges; but the stupid restrictions imposed by the different governments on trade have condemne ! them to a stationary condition. Even in Er glan , where more enlightened principles preva', there can be no progress beyond a certain point. Her soil is too limited and her colonies too remote to place her in a position to monopolize permanently the trade of the European continent.

In saying that in the course of another half century New York will be the richest and most populous city on the globe, it may be thought that we are using the language of exaggeration It is impossible, however, to note her position as the centre and the key to the vast system of railroad and water lines by which our continent is being intersected without arriving at that conclusion.

The Argentine Republic and Its Hospitali-

A few days ago we published an interesting and graphic correspondence from Concepcion, on the Uruguay river, giving an account of the hospitalities of the President of the Argentine Confederation to Commissioner Bowlin and the Admiral and officers of the Paraguay expedition This reception is worthy of some editorial notice, whether we regard it in a political point of view or as a phase of social life in a sister republic in the extreme south of this continent-a republic formed after the model of our own, and appre cluting our democratic liberty in a higher degre than any of the other South American republics The good offices of its President, Urquiza, in bringing about peace between this country and the President of Paraguay, without the shedding of blood, are deserving of grateful remembrance It is true that unless the front of war was brought home to Lopez we would have had no peace, yet the mediation of the President of the Confederation was not the less praiseworthy and important. The moral and political effect in bringing Lopez to his senses without actually striking the uplifted blow will be equally felt a if the cities of Paraguay had been desolated by by our shells; and there is this advantage, tha no sting of humiliation is left behind in the hearts of the people, as was the case in our war with Mexico. Peace was conquered by the terror of the sword rather than by the sword itself, which, in this instance was only used to cut the eagle's quill into a pen of diplomacy.

There was thus nothing left to prevent the po litical and naval commanders of the expedition from enjoying themselves, and they accepted the cordial invitation of Urquiza, whose magnificent hospitality and entertainments remind us of the tournaments of the middle ages-imitated a few years ago by the Earl of Eglington, in Scot land-or of he more recent revels of Kenil worth Castle (the scene of one of Sir Walter Scott's romances), at which the Earl of Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth for seventeen days in a style of extraordinary magnificence. The entertainments given at his residence in San Jose by Urquiza, in fraternization with his North American brothers, eclipse in brilliancy and interest the revels of Kenilworth On the arrival of the guests the sound of trum pets, the presenting of arms and the music o bands saluted their ears as they passed through a long line of soldiers, cavairy and artillery assembled to do them honor. A body guard of two thousand troops surrounded them. The display of lights, the elegance, the cost, the taste of all that they saw, the brilliancy of every object, the spaciousness and grandeur of the palace, took them by surprise and dazzled their imaginations. The almost "barbaric profusion" of the table, coupled with a hospitality and simplicity on the part of the host which put them infinitely at their case—his house, to use his own phrase, being "placed at their disposition." And even his very wife ministered to the pleasure of the guests, for we are told sh with the Commissioner and Commander Drayton-"an honor Urquiza permitted her to confer upon no one since her marriage till that occasion." Then the tournament, for which a thousand head of cattle had been selected, was splendid beyond description. The rapturous admiration of our correspondent in witnessing the feats of the Argentines knows no bounds. He says "the written accounts, which have hitherto afforded so much interest, but faintly depict the scene. The pen is but weak to describe the South American horseman. It is a picture for the most vigorous and imaginative pencilfull of action and a poetry that is fascinating." The tournament, in fact, exhibited "the most superb riding of which man and horse are capable." The cavalry officers rode at a seal-ring with a short lance, and at full speed carried it off with a precision that was truly triumphal. In the breaking of wild horses feats of horsemanship were displayed such as are seldom witnessed—in half an hour the wildest animals the world could produce were completely sub-

dued. We have recently read in the newspaper that the King of Greece has revived the Olympic games, and we need not say that in England and in this country the pugilistic combat, styled "the manly art of self-defence," is in high favor with a large multitude. We think, in point of refinement, and even on the score of utility, the sports in the South American republic have the advantage both over the remnants of our Anglo-Saxon savagery copied from the ancient Romans, and over the revived Olympic games, restored by Otho and the modera Greeks. There are many things in which we boastful Anglo-Saxons are inferior to other races. In the gentlemanly and dashing art of horsemanship it is evident that the Spanish-American far outstrips the Anglo-American.

In the ball room the entertainment was equally delightful. The President's wife is a woman of magnificent physique and full of fire. All the Spanish-American women are described as splendid-their "black eyes shooting confident glances among our officers, and shedding their lustre from beneath long dark lashes that some men would travel 9,000 miles to see!" Many, no doubt, lost their hearts. All was ease and freedom, and everything was done to gratify the guests. It is related of Urquiza, in illustration of his energy, that after all the excitement was over, at one o'clock in the morning, he threw off his cravat, called for his slippers, and proceeded to transact business His appreciation of our institutions and his friendship were expressed by having the American eagle in all its glory painted on the panels

gent ne Confideration, and also in his admirable speech, in which he says his country will throw ere if henceforth even more trustingly, as a policial godohild, into the arms of the great American nation. To the immortal Washington, he continued, the Argentines owed the inspiration of the great events which had made them free, and "his life was their political gospel." How touching and how boantiful! This casts Commissioner Bowlin's speech completely into the shade. Nor was it mere idle talk. Our correspondent from Asuncion says the friendship of Urquiza was evinced in a substantial manner; he was the means of procuring from Lopez the new and rare privileges obtained in the recent treaty, of which liberality he had previously set the example himself.

This good fellowship will induce large emigration from the United States. The climate is fine, the soil is fertile, and the country abounds with resources undeveloped. Agriculture and manufactures of every description are very backward; cattle are the chief wealth. The products are cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, cocoa and tea (the yerba). Coal is found in abundance, and ostrich feathers and hides are among the exports. Thus is the way opened for enterprising Yankees to trade and grow rich in the Argentine republic, a democratic confederation like our own, with thirteen original States and a large territory of unappropriated, excellent land.

HON. WILLIAM C. RIVES COMING OUT ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY .- Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, it has been announced, will, before the expiration of the present week, deliver at Richmond a discourse on the political affairs of the day. From the high talents, accomplishments and great practical experience of Mr. Rives in our political affairs, we may expect from him a rare treat. We remember him as a brilliant, polished, popular and promising speaker in the federal House of Representatives more than thirty years ago. Next he was appointed by Gen. Jackson Minister to France. Next we find him, in 1832, a member of the United States Senate from Virginia, and a Senator from that time, off and on, till 1845. Under Van Buren's administration Mr. Rives was conspicuous among that notable band of "conservatives" who rebelled against the Sub-Treasury policy of the President. That policy, however, being carried out as a democratic measure, Mr. Rives and his conservative bolters found refuge in the whig party, and contributed, in 1840, not a little to the election of Gen. Harrison.

In 1841 (Vice President Tyler having been promoted to the Presidency, from the death of Gen Harrison), Mr. Rives distinguished himself in the Senate in the defence of Tyler's vetoes of the bank bills of Mr. Clay, and came off with bigh credit from his memorable discussion on that occasion with the great Senator from Kentucky. At the same time Henry A. Wise, Caleb Cushing, and two or three other whigs of the House also sustained those vetoes of Tyler > and hence the name of "the corporal's guard" given by Mr. Clay to this detachment of bolting whigs. From that contest Mr. Wise and Mr. Cushing having sagaciously travelled over into the democratic camp, have not been forgotten in the division of the honors and spoils of the party. But Mr. Rives, having stood off in an independent attitude, has remained since that contest more a spectator of than a participant in the gladiatorial combats of

our political parties. A speech, therefore, from Mr. Rives, at the present day, will be almost as a speech from one that our sensor of Southern conservative statesmen of twenty years ago raised from the dead. We await its delivery with much interest, in the hope that, from the advantages which Mr. Rives has possessed as a dispassionate witness of the political events of the country since his retirement from public life, he will be competent to show, and will develope to the conservative opposition masses of the South, a broad, comprehensive national programme, upon which they may everywhere combine and command the balance of power, even in the North. The opportunity is an inviting one, and, if judiciously appropriated, it may result in bringing forward Mr. Rives conspicuously before the country an available constitutional and Union candidate for the succession. Let us wait the delivery of

the speech. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND HIS REBELLIOUS CLERGY.—Two of Archbishop Hughes' clergy have raised the standard of revolt against his authority; and, instead of appealing to the Pope, if they feel aggrieved, they are writing vituperative letters in the newspapers against him, which are calculated to bring scandal on the cause of religion and to do no good to themselves. In such a conflict as this it is inevitable that they must come off second best. Besides the Archbishop is in the right all through, and the action taken by the two priests is mere schism. Archbishop Hughes could have no personal interest or feeling in the matter-his aim was to maintain the purity of the church by enforcing its discipline; and, without this, no ecclesiastical body can long hold together. Discipline in all spiritual and political bodies. and even in the counting house and in the family, is absolutely necessary to success.

What do these priests propose to themselves? Do they imagine that they can overthrow the authority of the Bishop? It is downright nonsense to think so. They say they will live and die good Catholics. Of this we have great doubt. We fear they are not good Catholics even now, else they would "obey those who have the rule over them." We think they are on the high road to Protestantism, which is split into innumerable sects, in many of which every man interprets the Bible for himself, and does that which seems right in his own eyes. But among the Protestant sects those that are most successful are most rigid in maintaining discipline. The very foundation of the Catholic Church is author rity which must not be questioned. Believe in the authority, and implicit obedience follows. Everything else is easy. Fathers Dayman and Camps appear to be setting up their own " private judgment" against constituted authority and protesting against it. This is the very essence of Protestantism, and is exactly th course Martin Luther and John Calvin followed. Who knows but we may have a new Luther and a new Calvin in Dayman and Camps?

We perceive that an address, purporting to be signed by "Many Catholics of Detroit," gives comfort to these rebellious priests, and encourages the idea of "an independent Presbytery against an arbitrary Episcopate." That is new fangled doctrine for Catholics the priests to be independent of the authority of their bishops Why, the thing is absurd. The very nature of the authority necessarily makes it arbitrary; it is like the authority of the parent over the childthe authority of the commanding officer over his

subordinate efficers on the field of battle. The only safety for these reverend gentlemen is to submit at once, unconditionally, to the bishop, and to go at high mass to St. Patrick's Catho dral, wearing sacioloth and ashes, or a white sheet, and there and then make the amende hono rable before all the people—a full and complete confession of their disobedience to the head of the church in the diocess of New York. Let them do this and they may be forgiven; if not,

A FOREIGNER'S VIEW OF BLACK REPUBLICANısи.—We publish, in our columns to-day, a communication giving a curious view of the policy and aims of the black republican party, and of its results to the country if carried out. It is instructive to contemplate the effect which our local politics have on the minds of enlightened foreigners who visit our country and study its institutions and their workings. Every one has sympathised with the wish of Burns:-

O, wad some power the giftic gie' us To see oursels as ithers see us."

And this is precisely what the communication referred to does. Our foreign traveller finds the black republicans as being identical in their principles with the communists and socialists of France; and, indeed, he is not wrong. The followers of Seward's "bloody and brutal" manifesto at Rochester may as well hoist the red flag and don the bloody cap at once.

## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The Recent Outrages Upon American Citizens in Chile—the Claims against Paraguay—the Heraid and the Next Presidential Can-Vass-Quarautine Arrangements for New York Harbor, &c. OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATOR.

Washington, April 30, 1859.
Despatches received from Chile contain full particulars of the recent occurrences there, and the alleged violence dene our Consul at Valparaiso, as well as the alleged outrages and unfriendly conduct generally towards Au The Secretary of State is no wengaged upon an inves

tigation of the facts presented, and it is found our rights have been infringed upon. Full satisfaction will be re-quired. It is proper to remark that it is by ho means certain that the conduct of the Consul will be approved. Despatches received by the Navy Department from Paraguay have been placed in General Cass' hands, who

recommend the adoption of such steps for the adjustment of claims, &c., as will facilitate a speedy settlement. The programme published in the Herald as to the novements on foot to barmonize action amongst the democracy at the next Presidential Convention, me general favor here. Judge Douglas and his true friends sections of the party will harmonize in time to make a strong fight for the public plunder.

Governor Seymour, of New York, is here for the purpose of conferring with the government upon the subjecof Quarantine. It is understood the Navy Department is disposed to facilitate the action of the New York Quaran tine Commissioners, should they desire it, by lending one of the claim line of battle ships for a floating hospital in the harbor of New York.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1859.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah writes to the Indian Bureau, under date of March 18, that he is in possession of such reliable information as leaves no doubt of the complicity of the Mormons in the Mountal Meadow massacre, and that after which there was dis tributed among the leading church dignitaries thirty dollars worth of property. The seventeen children who escaped were in his (Forney's) care, and arrangements had been made to restore them to their friends in

Mesers. Snow and Hutton have been awarded the co ract for making the survey of the Western boundary. Cornelius O. Flinn has been removed as Postmaster at Detroit, and Henry N. Walker appointed in his place. The Post Office Department has had the case under consideration some months.

Francis Lousada has been recognized by the President

as British Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to

Thomas S. Sutter, of New Jersey, has been appointed Public Gardener, vice Mahr, deceased. George Gideon, Harmon Newell, Andrew Lawton and

ohn Farron have been appointed chief engineers in the Navy.

Obadiah B. Curran has been appointed Postmaster at

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail-Large Fleet of Clippers Arrived Out-Ship Manitou Burnt at Sca-Markets Dull, &c. Er. Louis, April 30, 1859.

evening, bringing San Francisco dates of the 8th ingt. kets of San Francisco were glutted with goods, owing to

week, and prices continued to decline.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcances of Mouna Loa continued very active. Several rich guano islands have been discovered north-west of the Sandwich Islands, and possession taken of

them by the commander of the government schooner Fenimore Cooper. A dipper ship on fire, supposed to be the Maniton, Honeywell, from New York for California, was passed in

the Atlantic, no date, in latitude 14 degrees, longitude 35 legrees. Several ships were around her at the time, and t is supposed the crew were saved. The following clipper ships arrived at San Francis during the three days previous to the departure of the mail:-Andrew Jackson, Williams, from New York, Decemper 23; Comet, Edwards, from New York, December 15;

Gosport, Merrill, from New York, September 29, via Rio Janeiro, December 16; Anna Kimball, Marsh, do., Septem ber 10, viaRio Janeiro, December 11; Nonparell, Green, do. do., December 12; Moonlight, Breck, do., do., Nov. 4 Crest of the Wave, do., do., October 20; Buena Vista, Liunell, from Baltimore, August 14; Midnight, Brook, from Boston, December 2. The ship Fearless, Devens, of Bos-ton, h d sailed for Hong Kong.

## Interesting News from Kanes St. Louis, April 29, 1859.

Advices from Leavenworth state that a portion of the locating party which was despatched by the Overland Express Company, returned to that city yesterday, bringng intelligence to the 9th of April from Denver City. The report that the route is in every way adapted to the requirements of travel. Grass, wood and water are abun dant. The stages which left here on the 18th had passed near the head waters of Solomon's fork, and were getting long quite well. The accounts from the new mining region continue en

couraging. There is no diminution of confidence among he miners, and flattering reports continued to come i

The richest prospects were found in the vicinity of the South Pass and Arrapaho, but the ground was still frozen and the snows were heavy.

Three men were hung at Denver City on the 9th, by a

Vigilance Committee, for murder, causing great excite-ment. When our informants left large numbers of emigrants were pursuing the new road. The surveyors have maximum distance from Leavenworth to Denver City at 500 miles. Martin Fields, of this city, is appointed Postmaster at

Boulder City.

The Pike's Peak Emigration to Arizona and

Despatches from Independence to the Republican say hat a gentleman just arrived reports that the emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines and those along the route are or rolling themselves into companies for Arizona and Sonora, A battle was fought on the 2d inst., near Zuni, between the Navajoe and Apache Indians. Ten of the latter and eight of the former killed. The Navajoes also lozt 4,000 sheep. The Zuni Indians assisted the Apaches.

## News from Mexico. Sr. Louis, April 29, 1859.

The Sante Fe mail of the 11th reached Independence this evening. The blacksmith and carpenter's shop of the Military Department was burned on the 6th inst.

Sr. Louis, April 30, 1859.

The Canadian Parliament. Toronto, C. W , April 30, 18: defeated this morning in the eatimates being throws per House, the supplementar, the difference which result was in consequence of on the questions between the upper and lower had been the upper and lower had been

Buntence of Murderers In Can. da. Buntrord, C. W., April 30, . 45 Moore and Over, the two negroes arrested for the m der and mail robbery near here, ten days ago, w found guilty this morning, and were sentenced to be h

A Stall Factory Surraed.

Kunvalls, N. Y., April 39, 1856

The sail factory of Messra. J. D. Kingshad & Ce. &

Gre this morning at three o'clock, and was burned to

ground. The storehouse adjoining, in which was a is

quantity of nails, was saved. The nail factory and a

chines were fully insured.

The Star of the South at Savannah. SAVANNAH, April 30, 1885 The steamship Star of the South arrived at her what three o'clock this afternoon. All well.

Markets.

Naw ORLEADS, April 29, 1856

Cotton unohanged: sales to day 5,000 bales; uniddu
12½c.: sales of the week 37,500 bales; receipts
the week 12,750 bales, against 28,000 last ye
exports for the week, 65,000 bales; total expefrom this port for the season 1,512,750; receipts ahead
last year, 166,000; do. at all Bouthora ports 751,0
stock at this port 213,500 against 326,000 last ye
Freights to Liverpool 9 324. Molasses, 36c. Flour,
Corn buoyant. Coffee firm at 11½c. a 12c.: sales of
week 12,000 bags; imports do. nuoc; stock in port 17,0
bags, against 7,500 bags last year.

Cotton dull: sales to-day 7,500 bales; sales of the we
5,500 bales; receipts of the week 6,500 bales; stock
port 179,060 bates. Freights to Liverpool ½d. Steri
oxchange 9c. a 9½c.

Cotton unchanged asia.

COLARIESTON, April 29, 1856
CORTON Unchanged: Sales to-day 1,900 bailes.
CHARLESTON, April 29, 1856
Rice has taken an upward movement, and there been to-day an advance of Mc. on all grades.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1856
Flour active; Howard street and Ohio both selling 36 25. Wheat steady: white \$1 70 a \$1 75; red 50 a \$1 55. Corn buoyant: yellow 830. a \$40.; white 7 a 50c. Whiskey dull. Provisions firm.

PHILLIDARIESTA, April 30, 1856
Flour firm: stock diminishing very rapidly. We firm; red \$1 58 a \$1 60, and wanted; white \$1 63 a \$1 Corn advanced to. Sales 6,000 bushels at \$90. a 90c. yellow. Whiskey dull at 25 %c. a 26c.

The Judgments Against the City.

The Comptroller has made some progress in the mails of the budget of judgments against the city. The print pal claim—that of Lowber—has been referred to Jos McKeon for investigation, whilst the others are und-going careful examination by Mr. Haws bimself. In Counsel to set saide the judgment, upon the ground fraud. Another judgment made upon a fraudule basis, but only for a trifling amount, has been \_soerta le amount of the judgment is some el hundred and eighty thousand dollars, of which umber of fifteen have been paid this week by the Cor troller, as follows:-

troller, as follows:

Wm. V. Adamy.

Sela Squires.

Sela Squires. Josh, Frith. Benj, P. Fairchild. Total.....\$31,997

Political Intelligence.

MASSACRUSETTS REPUBLICANISM.—The German citize Detroit have addressed a sommunication to the people Massachusetts remonstrating earnestly against the contutional amendment which requires the residence adopted citizens within the State for two years after no alization. They condemn this action of the republicate and declare that they cannot co operate with a par

which adopts such measures.

Gov. Brown or Squarres Soveremony.—Senator A. Brown, of Mississippl, in a recent letter, says:—

It is true that in voting for the Kansas bill of 154, agreed to "non-intervention" to the extent expressed it the bill—that is, that Congress was "neither to legislate stavery mus the Territories nor exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to regulate it is their own way, subject only to the constitution of United States," and in the same bill lagreed that Supreme Court of the United States was the rightful arb in any matter of controversy between a citizen of South and the Territory of Kansas on the subject of (Kansas) constitutional right to exclude slavery. Whe contend for now is that the controversy did arise, the did submit the point, and that the Supreme Court the Dred Scott case, did decide it in our favor, and it therefore the law has been fulfilled. Non-intervention been worked out to its conclusion. It was a Greek gift, but turned out for us a shibboleth of strength. What I do is, that our opponents at the North, whether republical Americans or national democrate, or all combined, can rightly take from us the benefit of this decision by "man action" or "unfriendly legislation," or in any other mos known to the constitution, comity among the States, or honesty and fair dealing, but that, on the contrary, the are bound by every consideration which a combination all these can impose to carry out this decision to its ful and legitimate conclusion, and thus give fair and adequat protection to our slave property in the Territories. Of this platform the South ought to stand in 1890. The constitution gives it, and the Supreme Court has awarded it If any party at the North can be rallied to this standard the South should stand with that party. If I none can be If any party at the North can be railied to this standard, the South should stand with that party. If none can beif no party at the North can be found to stand up for the
equality of the States, and the equal rights of the Souththen it best becomes the dignity and independence of the
South to fold her arms in silence, look composedly on the
conflicts between the spoilsmen of the North, and inwardly significant.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. - Ine Charleston (3/C.) Mercury says of the next Democratic Presidential Con-vention, "unless it is limited exclusively to delegates from the South, it will be no Convention of the department party." OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION IN PRINSYLVANIA -The Har

OFFORMON STATE CONVENTION IN PRINSYLVANIA.—The Har-risburg Telegraph Eays:—
The call for the Posple's State Convention has been heartily responded to throughout the commonwealth. In some counties delegates have already been appointed, and in others meetings are called for that purpose. If our friends come together in a proper spirit, and wise coun-sels prevail in the selection of candidates, the most bril-liant victory ever achieved by any party in the old Key-stone, will crown the efforts of the opposition. A decisive triumph next October, will secure the State for the anti-democratic Presidential candidate in 1860, beyond all chance. PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENT.—The democracy of Smith

county, Miss., at a recent meeting, passed the following

Resolved, That we are willing to support the nominee of the National Convention to be held at Charleston, yet we recommend as our first choice, for the Presidency, Massisspip's favorite son, the sage, patriot and statesman, Jefferson Davis, and suggest to our delegates in the Coavention to use every legitimate means to source his notation.

What will Senator Brown say to this?

Common Picas—General Term.

Refore Hon. Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

AFRIL 30.—Henry A. Burr vs. Edward Hore—Judgment
reversed; new trial ordered; cost to abile event
George W. Platt vs. James M. Stark—Judgment reversed.

Wright, Gillies & Co. vs. Joseph Crawford—Judgment
reversed.

coversed.

William McAuley vs. John Mildrum—Judgment re-versed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Clarkson Underhill vs. Alp Reinos and others—Judgent reversed. Edwig Schwerin vs. John Mills—Judgment reversed. Cornelius Baker vs. R. G. Bonesteel—Judgment r William Weldron et. al. vs. Charles G. Holder—Order appealed from afiltmed, with \$10 costs. John Radway, Jr., vs. John G. Gotteburger, Jr.—Judg-

meet affirmed. Henry G. Rice, &c., vz. R. Henry Isham.—Judgment af-drmed. Jeremiah Mabie vs. William C. Egan.—Judgment af-William Smith, &c., vs. Henry Coe, &c.—Judgment af-

firmed.
Thomas Gillen vs. John L. Hubbard.—Judgment af irmed. Louis Althof, administrator, &c., vs. Nathaniel H. Wolfe. william F. Mott vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—Judg-ent affirmed.

Ann Dougherty vs. Hugh G. Crozier, &c. -- Judgment as-Israel Benjamin vs. Abraham Munter.-Judgment atrmed.
Maria Winterson, &c., vs. the Eighth avenue Railroad
Ompany.—Judgment affirmed.
William Kain vs. Joseph Hoxio, &c.—Judgment affirmed
Issael Benjamin vs. Marcus Munter.—Judgment affirmed.
Michael H. Cashman, &c. vs. Aaron H. Bean.—Judgment

Gilman Goodwin vs. James B. Kircker.-Judgment af-Francis Wood agt. Norman Kelley.—Order appealed from affirmed with \$10 costs. McGraw vs. Gideon L. Walker.—Judgment af-

med. Mary Koling vs. Hiram Nott—Order reversed. Norman Randall vs. Milton W. Gray—Judge nin Clapp vs. Roswell Graves—Appeal from order , with \$10 coats. Charles Place, Jr., vs. the Union Express Company— Leave to go to Court of Appenis grantes.